

Date: Wed, 5 May 93 08:41:58 PDT
From: Info-Hams Mailing List and Newsgroup <info-hams@ucsd.edu>
Errors-To: Info-Hams-Errors@UCSD.Edu
Reply-To: Info-Hams@UCSD.Edu
Precedence: Bulk
Subject: Info-Hams Digest V93 #539
To: Info-Hams

Info-Hams Digest Wed, 5 May 93 Volume 93 : Issue 539

Today's Topics:

 Another AM Question
 ARRL DX Bulletin #22 - May 3, 1993
 Chicago Scanner Law (2 msgs)
 Confusing letters in call signs
 Daily Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for 04 May
 DC Power Connectors
 Kenwood 741 Out of Band Problem
 Looking for Kenwood TS-440S/AT digital control commands
 no-code defense
 no-code stuff
 Novice tkt in 7wks; advice to interested
 SAREX Mission Update 5/4/93
 Two Tim's and Two ICOM IC 229 H
 WANTED: 30M VFO details for Explorer Rcvr (8/92 "73")
 What is circular polarization?
 Zed in callsign:what is it, where come from? (2 msgs)

Send Replies or notes for publication to: <Info-Hams@UCSD.Edu>
Send subscription requests to: <Info-Hams-REQUEST@UCSD.Edu>
Problems you can't solve otherwise to brian@ucsd.edu.

Archives of past issues of the Info-Hams Digest are available
(by FTP only) from UCSD.Edu in directory "mailarchives/info-hams".

We trust that readers are intelligent enough to realize that all text
herein consists of personal comments and does not represent the official
policies or positions of any party. Your mileage may vary. So there.

Date: Tue, 4 May 1993 14:02:58 GMT
From: sdd.hp.com!swrinde!gatech!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary@network.UCSD.EDU
Subject: Another AM Question
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <103360172@hpfcs0.FC.HP.COM> myers@hpfcs0.FC.HP.COM (Bob Myers) writes:
>

>Every so often, someone figures out an AMAZINGLY simple way to do
>zero-bandwidth communictions; all you gotta do is use polarization
>modulation! For a simple example, mount a pair of beams, one vertical
>and one horizontal; switch between the two to send CW! Go a little faster
>with the switch, and send anything you want...at ZERO bandwidth!
>
>
>Now, for extra credit, figure out what's wrong with the above, and how it
>relates to the original question. (And PLEASE, let's not have everyone
>posting the answer...this is something I'd like some people to think about
>for a while, OK?)

What's wrong, of course, is the switch waveform. It's a modulation and requires finite bandwidth. For example, if the switching is done at 45 baud, the signal occupies 90 Hz at the first order. Since the switching may be a sharp waveform, there are likely to also be third order components in the modulation. A switch is a multiplier, common DBMs are just diode switches driven by a modulating waveform.

Gary

--
Gary Coffman KE4ZV | You make it, | gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
Destructive Testing Systems | we break it. | uunet!rsiatl!ke4zv!gary
534 Shannon Way | Guaranteed! | emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
Lawrenceville, GA 30244 | |

Date: Tue, 4 May 1993 11:23:48 MDT
From: dog.ee.lbl.gov!overload.lbl.gov!agate!usenet.ins.cwru.edu!gatech!destroyer!
cs.ubc.ca!unixg.ubc.ca!kakwa.ucs.ualberta.ca!alberta!adec23!ve6mgs!
usenet@network.UCSD.EDU
Subject: ARRL DX Bulletin #22 - May 3, 1993
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

ZCZC AE48
QST de W1AW
DX Bulletin 22 ARLD022
~From ARRL Headquarters
Newington CT May 3, 1993
To all radio amateurs

SB DX ARL ARLD022
ARLD022 DX news

Operation Accredited for DXCC

The following documentation has been received and approved:

ET3YU: Operations beginning 26 February, 1993
9F2CW: Operations beginning 15 December, 1992
ET3RA: Operations beginning 22 November, 1992
ET3JR: Operations beginning 15 October, 1992
ET3DX: Operations beginning 11 April, 1993
5R8DJ: Operations beginning 24 November, 1992
S21ZM: Operations beginning 7 March, 1993
S21ZJ: Operations beginning 6 March, 1993
S21ZH: Operations beginning 6 March, 1993
S21ZG: Operations beginning 6 December, 1992
D2/AA4HU: Operations beginning 26 January, 1993
D2/N6QH0: Operations beginning 26 January, 1993
D2/KC6HUE: Operations beginning 26 January, 1993
D2BG: Operations beginning 17 February, 1993

The DXCC Desk would prefer that cards for the 9F2CW/A operation of 26 January through 4 February, 1993 be held pending the DXAC's disposition of the petition for new country status for Eritrea. Their action may affect the way this operation is credited.

NNNN

--

James J. Reisert	Internet: reisert@mast.enet.dec.com
Digital Equipment Corp.	UUCP: ...decwrl!mast.enet.dec.com!reisert
146 Main Street - ML03-6/C9	Voice: 508-493-5747
Maynard, MA 01754	FAX: 508-493-0395

Date: 4 May 93 22:08:08 GMT
From: news-mail-gateway@ucsd.edu
Subject: Chicago Scanner Law
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

The last time I talked to the FCC, they reminded me that it was illegal to transfer third-party information, such as what you heard on the public service frequencies without the permission of the agency. And..It is illegal to use the info. for your personal profit or gain; without their permission. News Media usually have blanket permission and I have not heard of any agency who has hassles any media person. I guess the City of Chicago can revoke their permission or try to inforce teh federal laws. I can't imagine the "secret" police tracking you down for listening at home. Also, many laws exclude "Amateur Radio Operators" from any ban on listening to scanners either at home or in their vehicles. Good luck.

Tom Kravitz	P. O. Box 1307	M E D I A	P A G E
CIS: 71674,1610	Culver City, CA 90232	Breaking Stories To	
Prodigy: TKXD40A	(310) 838-1436	The News Media	
		Since 1978	

Date: 4 May 93 13:04:55 CDT
 From: dog.ee.lbl.gov!overload.lbl.gov!agate!howland.reston.ans.net!
 zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!uwm.edu!linac!uchinews!raistlin!timbuk.cray.com!
 hemlock.cray.com!cherry10!dadams@network.UCSD.EDU
 Subject: Chicago scanner law
 To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <1993Apr29.173002.10834@tellab5.tellabs.com> jwa@tellabs.com (John W. Albert) writes:

>This morning (4-29-93) on WGN (720 AM in Chicago), the "Bob
 >Collins Show" was talking about an ordinance that the Chicago
 >City Council is trying to pass.
 >
 >The purpose is to make it illegal for anyone, especially criminals,
 >to possess police scanners and to prevent them from monitoring
 >the police.
 >

The real pupose is to prevent future video recordings of police beatings and brutality, thereby preventing the type of public outcry that followed the Rodney King case. ;^)

 --David C. Adams Statistician Cray Research Inc. dadams@cray.com

They moved all the streets around while you were sleeping last night.

Date: Wed, 5 May 93 01:30:34 GMT
 From: mnemosyne.cs.du.edu!nyx!jmaynard@uunet.uu.net
 Subject: Confusing letters in call signs
 To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <1993May4.205101.4016@mks.com> richw@mks.com (Rich Wales WA6SGA/VE3) writes:

>Would anyone else like to contribute their own "pet peeves" to this
 >list?

Well, we can add the Z/C combo that sparked this discussion in the first place...

>Now, I realize this is just the kind of problem we use phonetics for.
>But since I will have some choice in the matter, I'd prefer to side-
>step the problem as much as possible in the first place.

Yeah, well...I traded in WB5PSC to get this call. Three guesses what that one kept turning out as...You'd think I'd have learned...

--

Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can
jmaynard@oac.hsc.uth.tmc.edu | adequately be explained by stupidity.
"The new facility will have educational and subsistence abuse programs." --
KTRH Radio, reporting on a new prison

Date: 5 May 93 03:48:19 GMT
From: news-mail-gateway@ucsd.edu
Subject: Daily Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for 04 May
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

!!BEGIN!! (1.0) S.T.D. Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for DAY 124, 05/04/93
10.7 FLUX=110.6 90-AVG=130 SSN=091 BKI=1131 2211 BAI=005
BGND-XRAY=B4.1 FLU1=5.7E+04 FLU10=1.3E+04 PKI=2121 2211 PAI=006
BOU-DEV=008,009,028,007,010,017,006,009 DEV-AVG=011 NT SWF=00:000
XRAY-MAX= C8.3 @ 0320UT XRAY-MIN= B3.3 @ 1757UT XRAY-AVG= B6.9
NEUTN-MAX= +003% @ 1950UT NEUTN-MIN= -002% @ 2010UT NEUTN-AVG= +0.0%
PCA-MAX= +0.1DB @ 2355UT PCA-MIN= -0.3DB @ 2125UT PCA-AVG= +0.0DB
BOUTF-MAX=55398NT @ 1304UT BOUTF-MIN=55353NT @ 1725UT BOUTF-AVG=55380NT
GOES7-MAX=P:+038NT@ 1808UT GOES7-MIN=N:-046NT@ 2345UT G7-AVG=+015,+014,-045
GOES6-MAX=P:+127NT@ 1624UT GOES6-MIN=N:-082NT@ 0720UT G6-AVG=+096,-014,-049
FLUXFCST=STD:110,110,110;SESC:110,110,110 BAI/PAI-FCST=010,010,010/010,010,016
KFCST=2224 4212 2213 3112 27DAY-AP=013,019 27DAY-KP=2332 3333 2345 3333
WARNINGS=*SWF
ALERTS=
!!END-DATA!!

NOTE: The Effective Sunspot Number for 03 MAY 93 was 78.8.
The Full Kp Indices for 03 MAY 93 are: 2+ 1- 3- 4- 3+ 3- 1+ 1o

Date: 5 May 93 15:43:10 GMT
From: news-mail-gateway@ucsd.edu
Subject: DC Power Connectors
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

>The Amateur Radio Emergency Service (ARES) has standardized on a 2-pin
>8-amp (maybe 12 amp) DC connector sold by Radio Shack (made by Molex).
>The Radio Shack part number is 274-222.
>Disadvantages:
>*connectors do not lock together
>*require soldering

If I'm not mistaken, the Arizona Repeater Assoc. has standardized on the
Radio Shack 274-224/234 (Molex) the 4-pin version of the above which do
lock together. This connector choice probably originated from the ICOM-22S.
They do not require soldering. I use a crimp tool...KG7BK
Cecil_A_Moore@ccm.hf.intel.com

Date: 5 May 93 02:53:23 GMT
From: news.service.uci.edu!orion.oac.uci.edu!easu348@network.UCSD.EDU
Subject: Kenwood 741 Out of Band Problem
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

It seems I've been having a lot of questions about the 741/742 lately, so
here's another: I have a Kenwood 741 that has been modified to receive out
of band frequencies. But, I have noticed that the receive ability of the
radio out of band is terrible (understatement). I have tried many tests (such
as a different antenna, plugging my radio into other people's coax and antennas,
and nothing I do seems to cure this problem. When comparing the receive (out of
band) on my radio to another person's receive (out of band) on their radio, mine
simply is awful. Is there a problem with my radio? Do all 741s do this? If there
is a problem, how do I go about fixing it? Thanks to all who have helped me with
my previous problems. This is no exception. Thanks again!
Andy

--
Andrew Parker | KD6TGM | easu348@orion.oac.uci.edu

Date: 4 May 93 12:41:47 EST
From: titan.ksc.nasa.gov!k4dii.ksc.nasa.gov!user@ames.arpa
Subject: Looking for Kenwood TS-440S/AT digital control commands
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <1993May04.140620.7426@uhura.neoucom.edu>, wtm@uhura.neoucom.edu
(Bill Mayhew) wrote:
> I recently installed the 8251 UART and 4040 divider chip in a 440
> radio. I don't have the TTL to RS-232 level shifter box that
> includes the documentation of the control codes for the radio. I

> was planning to make a simple cable with the requisite RS-232 driver
> parts so that I could interface with my computer.
> If anybody knows an ftp site with documentation or has the
> information, I'd be interested in hearing from you. If there is
> some interest, I can post the results. The service manual for the
> 440 does not list the control codes.

Bill-

I found a file that looks related to your project, although it may not have exactly what you're looking for. Filename is ts440s.interface.Z, located at garfield.catt.ncsu.edu, in directory /pub/hamradio/HAM_MISC.

73, Fred, K4DII

fred-mckenzie@ksc.nasa.gov

Date: Tue, 4 May 1993 14:18:26 GMT
From: elroy.jpl.nasa.gov!sdd.hp.com!hpsc.it.sc.hp.com!hplextra!hpl-opus!hpspdla!
jpotts@decwrl.dec.com
Subject: no-code defense
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Is this topic still around. For pro-code and no-code fans I have one thing to say

GET A LIFE !!!

John Potts jpotts@sad.hp.com
HP, Rohnert Park (707)-794-5179
Bldg 2LRA

Date: 4 May 93 10:20:02 GMT
From: ogicse!uwm.edu!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!cs.utexas.edu!
gerald@cc.utexas.edu!emx.cc.utexas.edu!not-for-mail@network.UCSD.EDU
Subject: no-code stuff
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

>> So, ladies and gentlemen, why don't we take an informal poll here on
>> the net: give your callsign and state whether you support the no-code

>> license or feel it was a bad idea. I'll start:
>>
>> I'm NH6IL and I'm against the no-code license.

>I'm AA8IF and I'm in favor of the no-code license.

I'm AA5BT and I'm bored with the whole discussion

Derek Wills (AA5BT, G3NMX)
Department of Astronomy, University of Texas,
Austin TX 78712. (512-471-1392)
oo7@astro.as.utexas.edu

Date: 4 May 93 17:21:03 GMT
From: furuta@MIMSY.CS.UMD.EDU
Subject: Novice tkt in 7wks; advice to interested
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <1993May3.154356.1996@ximage.com> rhair@sherlock.ximage.com (Richard Hair) writes:

>Hello Group,
> Well I managed to get my Novice license in 7 weeks! Took the test at
>the Sunnyvale (CA) VEC.

A procedural question...

If/when/since the Novice tests are under the VE system now, do the VEs follow the same procedure with Novice tests as they do with the other tests? In other words, is the 610 first routed to the VEC and then from there to the FCC or do the VEs send the 610 to the FCC directly, bypassing the VEC?

--Rick
N3JGF

Date: 4 May 93 22:12:58 GMT
From: news-mail-gateway@ucsd.edu
Subject: SAREX Mission Update 5/4/93
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

SB SAREX @ AMSAT \$STS-55.025
SAREX Update 5/4 @ 19:00 UTC

The SAREX payload was heard in the Southern portion of the U.S. this

morning with a booming packet radio signal. With the SAREX window antenna connector failed, the Shuttle Crew brought the packet TNC and the Motorola 2-Meter Handheld into the German Spacelab module to use the externally mounted SAFEX antenna. This antenna is basically a 1/4 wave whip mounted on the outside of the metal module with an airtight feedthrough. This antenna has performed admirably with a significant s/n boost when compared to the window antenna.

A telebridge contact with the Trummansburg Middle School using WH6IC's (Steve Teegarden) station in Hawaii was successfully completed today. The students experienced a full quieting SAREX contact from horizon-to-horizon. Shuttle Commander Steve Nagel, N5RAW, gave an outstanding signal report "one of the best during the mission" for this contact (which used the external antenna).

It appears that the crew has stowed the packet radio equipment. All future SAREX operations will be on voice using batteries and the SAFEX antenna. It is hoped that the crew will be active over the next few hours with general voice QSOs. SAREX equipment stowage is expected at 20:50 UTC on May 5 with landing set for 13:03 UTC on May 6.

Submitted by Frank H. Bauer, KA3HDO for the SAREX Working Group.

/EX

Date: 5 May 93 01:37:56 GMT
From: news-mail-gateway@ucsd.edu
Subject: Two Tim's and Two ICOM IC 229 H
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Date: 27 Apr 93 12:44:31 EDT
From: saimiri.primate.wisc.edu!news.crd.ge.com!sunblossom!ge-dab!cho006.cho.ge.com!wright_t@ames.arpa
Subject: Icom IC229H - Questions
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

I have ordered an Icom IC229H 2-meter mobile transceiver. Does anyone have any opinions or experience with this radio that they would like to share ? Are there any mods ? Does anyone have them ? How do I get them ? Please Email or post to this front; whichever way you see fit.

Tim Wright ==- KD4Z00

So People don't think that there is just one Tim Wright with two calls I also have the Icom 229 H 2 meter mobile transceiver. Talk aboutt

coincidences <sp> The same name same radio.....

Tim, KD4Z00

I have had my IC229H for almost a year now and I am very pleased with it. It is very easy to program and to set up for the SAREX missions. I use mine not only for mobile use but it is mainly being used as a 5 to 50 watt base. I use an 11 element beam up about 25 feet and I have no problem talking to Cincinnati <sp> Ohio or Lexington, Ky. from Morehead, Ky. Now I am thinking about getting a ICOM Dual bander to talk on and devote the IC229H to packet.

Its a great little radio for the money and I would like to thank my Amateur Radio supplier: R&L Electronics for being there when I decided to purchase this rig. My next rig will be purchased at R&L.

As to Mods if you have any or receive any PLEASE let me know.

Well enough

73's

Tim Wright KD40VM <The other Tim>

BITNET: WRIGHT@morekyp.r.BITNET
PACKET: KD40VM@N0ARY.#NOCAL.CA.USA.NA

Date: Tue, 04 May 93 12:56:08 EDT
From: dog.ee.lbl.gov!overload.lbl.gov!agate!howland.reston.ans.net!
zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!uwm.edu!linac!att!att!devildog!HDQCMS2H.UTSD.ATT.COM!
DOUG@network.UCSD.EDU
Subject: WANTED: 30M VFO details for Explorer Rcvr (8/92 "73")
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In August of 1992 "73 Amateur Radio Today" described a simple receiver for forty and eighty meters based around the Signetics TDA7000 chip. The author claims that changing the coils/capacitors in the VFO will allow for the reception of thirty meters.

Has anyone done this ? Does anyone have the details on the coil/capacitors that would be needed for the VFO to work in the thirty meter band ? I don't have the Signetics data sheets on the TDA7000 and I have no idea how to calculate the inductance/capacitance that would be needed in this VFO in order for it to work in the thirty meter band. Anyone??????

Douglas Quagliana

Replies to rec.radio.amateur.misc or dquagliana@attmail.com

Date: 5 May 93 13:36:13 GMT
From: news-mail-gateway@ucsd.edu
Subject: What is circular polarization?
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Related to the question of what is circular polarization is a question that I have seen both answers suggested as being correct, ie:
Does the wave-front polarity actually rotate as it travels through space, or is it just that the polarity at the source rotates with time (and the polarity at any distant point in space), but any individual wave-front actually retains its polarity as it travels through space?
Intuitively, it would seem that the latter of the two descriptions is correct, but there is a fairly strong consensus that the former is correct, at least in some areas science. I see this as one of the many situations where a mathematical description of the phenomenon is easier if a rotating wave is assumed, and even though it doesn't make sense, it has been adopted by theoreticians. My exposure to this subject has been through areas of science other than electronics, and I am interested in whether the electronics community looks at this the same way or not. I am not sure how, experimentally, to distinguish between the two sensors other than perhaps to have two detectors with multiple polarity sensors that are capable of detecting the polarity at the start of a pulse, ie have a way of detecting which polarity is sensed first as a pulse arrives. If the two detectors (at different distances) detect the initial edge of the pulse at different polarities, the wave-front must be rotating. Has this sort of experiment been done? Any comments? Thanks in advance. 73 BJ

Date: Tue, 4 May 1993 20:27:35 GMT
From: spsgate!mogate!newsgate!sol1!smith@uunet.uu.net
Subject: Zed in callsign: what is it, where come from?
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

The English say "zed" - the Americans say "Zee". So "Zed" is not a another phonetic like "zulu" just the proper English version.

vive la difference!

73 Trevor G3WQO AB5EU still exiled in Texas.

Date: 4 May 93 17:23:31 GMT
From: unogate!news.service.uci.edu!usc!howland.reston.ans.net!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!cs.utexas.edu!asuvax!ncar!vexcel!copper!mercury.cair.du.edu!
mnemosyne.cs.du.edu!nyx!jmaynard@mvp.saic.com
Subject: Zed in callsign:what is it, where come from?
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Just to add my \$0.02... The similarity between the normal American pronunciation of Z and C can really cause me problems. I picked up the "zed" from studying French, where it is the normal pronunciation, but it's commonplace - and easily understood. (Yes, I write my Z with a dash through the middle, too...) For some reason, though, even though I say my callsign as "kay five zed cee", I've never gotten into the habit of calling a good friend (who I gave his Novice test a while ago) "kay ay five zed cee kay"...it gets pronounced as "zee" there. Bob does use a zed, though.

--

Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can
jmaynard@oac.hsc.uth.tmc.edu | adequately be explained by stupidity.
"The new facility will have educational and subsistence abuse programs." --
KTRH Radio, reporting on a new prison

Date: Tue, 4 May 1993 22:30:37 GMT
From: news.cerf.net!crash!telesoft!garym@network.UCSD.EDU
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

References <1993Apr30.154340.406@alsys.com>, <1993Apr30.211733.7316@alsys.com>,
<1993May3.204252.7316@alsys.com>
Subject : STS-55 Element Set (93124.694)

STS-55

1 22640U 93 27 A 93124.69455651 +.00041561 00000-0 11414-3 0 201
2 22640 28.4581 208.5925 0014433 326.6052 33.3649 15.92252047 1303

Satellite: STS-55

Catalog number: 22640

Epoch time: 93124.69455651 (04 MAY 93 16:40:09.68 UTC)

Element set: GSFC-020

Inclination: 28.4581 deg

RA of node: 208.5925 deg

Space Shuttle Flight STS-55

Eccentricity: 0.0014433

Keplerian Elements

Arg of perigee: 326.6052 deg

Mean anomaly: 33.3649 deg

Mean motion: 15.92252047 rev/day

Semi-major Axis: 6674.1145 Km

Decay rate: 0.42E-03 rev/day*2

Apogee Alt: 305.36 Km

Epoch rev: 130

Perigee Alt: 286.09 Km

(for Shuttle Elements subscription info, email: listserv@alsys.com)

--

Gary Morris KK6YB	Internet: elements-request@alsys.com
San Diego, CA, USA	Phone: +1 619-457-2700

End of Info-Hams Digest V93 #539
